

A.F.L. OUT TO CRUSH UNTERMYER'S PLAN

Proposals for Regulation of
Unions to Be Fought
to Finish.

ABUSES TO BE CHECKED

25 Year Limit Suggested
for Apprentices Finds No
Favor With Labor.

NEW CONFERENCE TO-DAY

Compulsory Arbitration Bill,
Similar to That in Kansas,
Being Prepared.

The American Federation of Labor announced yesterday its unqualified opposition to Samuel Untermyer's proposal that all labor unions be compelled to incorporate under State law and to his demand that the age limit of apprenticeships in the trades be extended to 25 years.

All organized labor is ready to fight to the finish these two fundamental changes in unionism, suggested as an outcome of the Lockwood committee's disclosures of "objectionable practices."

While not declaring open hostility to some of the committee's many other proposals for reforms in labor unions, the federation, with the backing of State and local organizations, took the position that many of the changes suggested dealt with subjects set forth in the national constitutions of unions. Therefore the subjects must be treated in national conventions and not by local unions, it was decided.

Some of the "objectionable practices" which can be dealt with properly by local unions must be abolished, asserted the labor leaders. They do not sanction any abuse of union power which results from closed books, exorbitant fees or unwarranted restriction of union permits.

Leaders to Meet Untermyer.

These and other practices revealed by the Lockwood committee will be considered in detail to-day in a conference of Mr. Untermyer and representatives of labor and the Building Trades Council in Mr. Untermyer's office. Agreement will be sought on as many as possible of the eighteen points in Mr. Untermyer's ultimatum to labor.

Hugh Frayne of the American Federation was spokesman for a meeting at the Hotel Continental of all labor interests in this city and made known the uncompromising opposition of all to any scheme to compel unions to incorporate. He said the fixed policy of the federation was opposed to industrial courts and that the union would fight any such proposal if Mr. Untermyer takes it to the Legislature.

The federation will be represented to-day in the conference with Mr. Untermyer. The policy of the federation on all points involved in the proposed two-year agreement between labor and employer will be set forth.

As far as possible without involving national constitutions the continental conference agreed to leave it with the several groups of unions to get together with Mr. Untermyer and strike out objectionable parts of their regulations. How far the locals may go and at what point the national constitution will be a barrier to settlement is not clear. It was evident that the conference was not quite clear on that point. Evidently the local can cry "national constitution" and balk at many points.

A bill which it is understood will be introduced in the Legislature at Albany this year providing for the establishment of an industrial court in this State similar to the one in operation in Kansas, will be fought by national, State and city officials of organized labor.

Mr. Frayne said after the conference that he had heard that such a bill is being prepared and that organized labor is against it. He did not know, he said, who was back of the bill, which is understood to contain provisions for compulsory arbitration and forbidding strikes and lockouts.

Mr. Frayne said the conference disapproved of permit cards as a means of extorting big fees from workmen, and that that practice should be discontinued. Payments for permits in the probationary period, when the applicant is waiting for his union card, must apply on his initiation fee, it was said. This would do away with the graft of collecting big sums for permit cards. Further, the system must be used to help workmen and permits must carry the same authority as a union card, it was ruled. If the holder shows he is competent to qualify in his trade he must be taken into the union at least on a minimum wage and minimum service basis, it was agreed.

Mr. Untermyer made strong objection to the union rule limiting the age of apprentices to eighteen years, contending that it operated to keep out of the trades thousands of young men and limited the numbers in any union to keep up wages. Mr. Frayne said the labor leaders would not yield to Untermyer's demand that the limit be raised to twenty-five years. This is a big point, and is likely to be one of the most troublesome.

If Mr. Untermyer goes to the Legislature with his bill compelling the unions to incorporate he will start one of the biggest fights this State has witnessed in years. That strikes at the root of the whole union question. With such a law on the books the State would have complete control of unions and could prescribe all rules and regulations.

Present in the conference were John Donlin, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation; William J. Bohan and Walter J. Decker of the Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons International; James P. Holland, president of the State Federation; Peter J. Brady, of the State Allied Printing Trades; William Bremer and Michael Collier of Local 60; Patrick Crowley, president of the Building Trades; John Sullivan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and several local union men.

The conference agreed to cooperate with the municipal government, through Bird S. Coier, Commissioner of Public Welfare, in finding positions for the unemployed, thereby eliminating fees of private agencies.

It was made plain the American Federation and its allies will not try to prevent any local labor leader who has broken the law by keeping dues.

"All organized labor should not be blamed for the default of a union man here or there any more than the whole church should be condemned because one of its members goes wrong," Mr. Frayne said. "We favor correcting all such abuses so that it will be necessary to pass laws dealing with administration of the unions."

FINGER PRINTS USED IN POSTAL SAVINGS

Plan to Guard Depositors Is
Now in Effect.

Finger prints are being taken of all persons depositing or withdrawing money in the postal savings system, in accordance with a general order effective December 15, issued by Postmaster-General Hays. This precaution is being taken to guard against forged signatures and other frauds.

The finger printing is done under the direction of the cashier in each place where the public does business with the postal savings system. The marks of forefingers of the right and left hands will be printed on a certificate as well as a deposit slip underneath or beside the name of the depositor or the person withdrawing money.

The work of obtaining finger prints of depositors prior to December 15 will cover a long period.

CAPT. TIMMONS HONORED.

Capt. Thomas W. Timmons, U. S. N., who has been directing Naval Reserve affairs in this district for two years and is ordered to sea in command of the U. S. S. Black Hawk, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club, 112 West Fifty-ninth street, last evening. Commodore Robert P. Forshaw, commander of the New York Naval Militia, presided.

GIRL ARRIVES AFTER 2 YEARS IN JUNGLES

Norma, 7, Daughter of Lion
Tamer H. S. Snow, Returns
From Africa.

Norma, daughter of the lion tamer, arrived yesterday by the White Star liner Olympic, quite as guileless as when she started across the Atlantic three Christmas ago (she measures time by Santa Claus calendar, being merely 7), to cover most all of African jungleland with her stalwart daddy, H. S. Snow; her mother, Mrs. Daisy Snow, and her big brother, Sidney, whose specialty is shooting wild creatures with a camera about the same moment the father brings them down with his rifle.

Norma was the only little person aboard who had the supreme faith to hang up her stocking in the ship's saloon on Christmas Eve, confident that Santa Claus would leave her something more interesting than wild animals. She preferred a doll or a teddy bear, and she got the doll. The ship news reporters came up from quarantine on the Olympic wanted to see and talk with her father, who did not seem to be get-at-able. Stewards referred to Norma as the lioness officer of the family. She was found romping on the promenade deck.

After covering more than 80,000 miles, chiefly in tropical Africa, and crossing the equator three times, the natural complexion of Norma is somewhat tanned. She volunteered to show the hunters of the great hunter where he was, remarking, "My daddy's up in the lion cage taking the cubs out and putting them in a crate to take them to California."

She led the way to the after boat deck shaft the funnel, and there the big man, he is more than six feet tall, said a few things in a matter of fact way about his adventures of two years in all the Africa, East, West and other ways, where there was any chance of getting by rifle, camera or trap, specimens of the tropical wilds. The interview was supervised by Norma, who was proud to show several pictures of herself on an elephant and a hippo, tossed out in hunting costume, holding a little rifle. She admitted that she never really fired the rifle, but was going to when she grew up.

Albert Smith, assistant butcher of the liner, was also with the Snows. He had been asked to assist Mr. Snow in transferring the two lion cubs, now nine months old, big as Newfoundland dogs, and wild as their native lairs, from the cage to the crates.

The trick was done before the reporters got to the top deck, and Albert said he would not want to help in that sort of game again, showing several lacerations on his left hand, made by the claw of one of the cubs. He said the cub lunged out like a jungle carpenter when he reached for her and clawed him. Mr. Snow just thrust his powerful right hand up against the throat of each snarling and spitting cat and dragged it from the cage in a jiffy. That was the way to handle them, he said.

The cubs were not a bit gentler when the mighty hunter captured them in British East Africa, after killing their mother and her mate. The fiercest one bit clean through the wrist of Mr. Snow, leaving a bright scar that will last through life. Mr. Snow wore other things than scars, including a fine leopard skin for a collar. The leopard was charging when shot, and Sidney, with his camera, caught him in the act. That is one of the best pictures of the Snows—another shows a hippopotamus a few seconds before he fell while heading for the hunter.

The most startling adventure of the 80,000 mile journey through the wilds, made in Ford's, was in British East Africa. The hunter and his son were alone in the automobile when a big lioness sprang into the tonneau. She may have thought flowers were good eat. She had little time to think much more after she struck the tonneau, as a bullet put her to sleep.

While father and son were returning from a water hole forty miles from their but, Mrs. Snow and Norma, who had been left there, were surrounded by a procession of wild animals attracted by the odor of the flesh of dead creatures near the hut. Just as the five were in sight of the hut a lion charged toward it. He fell with a bullet through his heart before he got far.

WIFE IS OPEN BOOK TO EVERY HUSBAND

He Lets Her Think She Is a
Mystery, Says W. L. George,
Feminist.

Woman is not a mystery. The fact is husbands know perfectly well what their wives are up to, but don't bother to tell them. The man who says so and knows all about it is W. L. George, English novelist. He visited the United States last year, and liked us so well he's back. He arrived yesterday on the Olympic, will lecture through the country several months and may go to Mexico.

Mr. George received reporters in the Ritz-Carlton. As his own rooms were full of trunks and flashlight smoke, he led the visitors to a stock broker's office, deserted for the rest of the day. One of them aiming to put the distinguished feminist at ease glanced at the blackboard and asked, "How are the quotations on woman preferred to-day, Mr. George?" and Mr. George laughed and said "Oh, yes, indeed."

"Most of the interviewers were women. He wished it to be especially well understood in his lectures here he hoped to explode the idea of the special mystery of woman. He gave a sort of syllabus of what he intends to say, which amounted to a preliminary explosion of iconoclastic epigram.

Woman, according to Mr. George, is a natural lawbreaker. She, not man, is unconventional. Her mind is easily explored if one takes the trouble. It is a housewife's job to get into, but a man to which few persons take excursions. To curb wild women put them in power—that will do the trick. The wife as a housekeeper will disappear and be replaced by the hired household expert. A bad marriage is better than none. A woman's best career is a man.

Is No Mr. Grundy.

Mr. George had found delight in H. G. Wells's remark, "There is no Mr. Grundy at all, but there is a Mr. Grundy."

"In the same way," he said, "I shall try to show it is woman who is unconventional, not in a showing off, Green-wich Village sort of way, but not so much tied down by what she thinks is correct as man is. It's man who makes the fuss. For example, a woman comes downstairs all powdered and painted to go out to a dinner party. The husband fuses. 'I shan't go,' he says, 'you don't look respectable.' At least that's common in England. I don't know about America.

"On the other hand, a man may appear in a pair of trousers of so checked a pattern there is only one checked each leg. 'I won't go with you,' says the woman, 'You look hideous.' Notice the difference in their thought. The man's objection is the people don't like it. The woman's is that she, this particular woman, doesn't like it."

At this point a radiant woman inter- viewer reached Mr. George with this one: "What is the difference between the old and the new woman?" He blinked, but gamely answered, "There is no such thing as the new woman. Woman is always new and always old. Possibly I've did not put on fig leaves because of modesty but because she thought they looked pretty. In the South Sea Islands, you know, there are perfectly modest savages who adorn themselves with mosses and shells merely for the effect."

Mr. George then proceeded to demolish the mystery of woman.

"There are five ladies seated at this table," he said.

"All are supposed to be a closed book to us men, and they are supposed to read us men like a book. We men are supposed to be a lumping, obvious sort of cubic object. The truth is there is no special mystery about women."

Imagine a woman in tears. The man asks "What's the matter?" She won't tell. The man can either work along and find out what's the matter or he can exclaim, "Oh, women!" and go out, slamming the door. And after he has said, "Oh, women!" a few times and slammed the door enough times he says and thinks he can't understand women. Really he hasn't tried.

"Men are supposed to have no mystery. That's because we are supposed to talk about such dull things as business, railroad speed, the number of boot-leggers caught per week per square

mile, and so on. Moreover, man's way with a maid is supposed to be a very simple thing. He's supposed to go like a cave man with a club and run off with her."

Mr. George made it appear that man's traditional notion of woman's mystery and woman's notion of man's obviousness are equally fallacious. "There is only the mystery of mankind," he said. "We are all mysterious." The reporters of both sexes were cheered by this impartial decision. Mr. George then delivered this "warning to some women": "Their husbands know perfectly well what they're up to, what intrigue is being plotted, but the husbands don't let on because they have something else to do. Women do not realize the place that other things hold in a man's mind. It is a man's career, but, as a rule, not long, because after he has the woman he doesn't want her so much, but after he has a career he wants more and more career. He is so eaten up by the career he hasn't the mental energy to worry about the woman's mind, or to discuss things that interest her. The mind of woman is not a land you can't get to, but a land to which few people take excursions."

Difference in Minds.

"What is the difference," some one choked out, "between a man's mind and a woman's mind?" This was no puzzle for Mr. George.

"The main difference is," he said promptly, "she tends to go after the things she wants, but the man tends to go after the things he thinks ought to be. This tendency of woman makes her a natural lawbreaker. The thing that will get this lawbreaking out of woman is lawmaking. The ideal method of curbing what you call wild women is to put them in power, just as the labor people of England were cured."

The wife as a housekeeper is going to disappear, Mr. George predicted.

"Man's notion in marrying," he said, "has been that he wants one wife, one housekeeper, one nurse for the children, one social organizer, one packer (if he's much of a traveler) and one messenger to send out for cigars. He goes in for this marvelous combination and finds it rarely exists. So we have the development of the household expert, and the wife is permitted to continue her work outside the home while the man does professional looks after the house and does it well, because she does nothing else and above all because she is chosen and paid to do it."

"In the same way," he said, "I shall try to show it is woman who is unconventional, not in a showing off, Greenwich Village sort of way, but not so much tied down by what she thinks is correct as man is. It's man who makes the fuss. For example, a woman comes downstairs all powdered and painted to go out to a dinner party. The husband fuses. 'I shan't go,' he says, 'you don't look respectable.' At least that's common in England. I don't know about America."

MORE GARMENT FIRMS SETTLE WITH UNIONS

600 Workers Get Their Own
Terms, Lustig Asserts.

Louis Lustig, president of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association, said yesterday a number of firms, members of the association, had settled with the International Ladies' Garment Makers Union on the latter's terms. Mr. Lustig estimated the number of workers affected at about 600. It was reported that eighteen firms had acceded to the union's demand for operation of shops under the week work contract. Mr. Lustig charged many of these firms with having settled under a subterfuge, and that they had resigned from the protective association.

"Just as the official organ of the union, stated in its issue of this morning that the firms which have settled comprise a large percentage of membership of the association, it referred to the settlement, which has not hitherto been made public by the association, as 'an open secret in the entire industry.'"

REVIEW FOR MASONIC CHIEF.

Grand Master Is Guest of 13th
Coast Defense in Brooklyn.

Members of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command observed "Masonic night" in their armory, Summer, Jefferson and Putnam avenues, Brooklyn, last evening with exhibition drills and a review in honor of Robert H. Robinson, grand master of the State of New York.

With an escort of 1,500 members of the order Grand Master Robinson and the reviewing party marched from Kismet Temple to the armory.

The grand master and Col. Sydney Grant reviewed the command. A reception and dance followed. There were about 5,000 invited guests.

LIBRARY BUDGET CUT AROUSES PROTESTS

City Club's President Declares
40 Per Cent. Reduction
Is Outrageous.

Several civic organizations interested in the New York Public Library yesterday deplored the announcement that the 1922 appropriation had been cut 40 per cent, but it was admitted that little relief could be afforded until next year, when a strong protest will be made to grant the library sufficient funds to maintain it properly.

Nelson Spencer, president of the City Club, which has always been in favor of larger appropriations for the library, said: "The reduction is an outrageous thing and the City Club is entirely in sympathy with the efforts to have it restored, but the budget has been passed and the library will have to submit to the injustice."

When it was suggested to Franklin F. Hopper, chief of the circulation department, that the library might apply to the Board of Estimate for an issue of special revenue bonds later in the year, in the event the appropriation had been used up, Mr. Hopper said the library always had lived within the appropriation granted by the city authorities and would most likely continue to do so, however much the service might have to be curtailed.

In place of the \$150,000 which the library requested for books the city allowed \$60,000. Last year the appropriation was \$100,000, and the library officials are faced with an ever increasing demand for books, the cost of which has not decreased since last year. "We have not the money to buy the standard classics nor to replace them by new bindings, which means that the backbone of our collection is broken," said Mr. Hopper yesterday.

Supreme Court Justice Kelby in Brooklyn yesterday granted the application of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Public Library for a writ of mandamus compelling Comptroller Craig to certify and pay the salaries of the library employees for January, 1921, in accordance with the schedules arranged by the directors. The payroll for that month amounted to \$29,040.

The litigation arose as a result of a friendly controversy concerning whether the board of directors or the Comptroller had the power to regulate the salaries of library employees and to direct the administrative affairs.

The Comptroller contended that the library appropriation for the year had to be expended in accordance with schedules made up by the Board of Estimate.

HOSPITAL IS LEGATEE OF MISS COLE ESTATE

Will Disposes of Property
Valued at \$500,000.

Roosevelt Hospital is made the residuary legatee in the will of Miss Helen T. Cole of this city, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, which disposes of an estate of \$500,000.

Miss Cole's nearest relatives were an uncle and five cousins who are not mentioned in her will. Her physician, Dr. W. L. Whittemore, is to receive \$10,000, and three friends—Hubert A. Hensley, Orlando H. Harriman and Miss Angie Peabody—each \$5,000 each.

Hand-Sewn Gloves

English
Tan Cape

For Men \$3.50 Women \$2.85
404 Fifth Ave., New York 233 Broadway
Boston—115 Tremont Street
London—89 Regent Street

WALPOLE LINENS

January Sale
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
10 to 33% below former prices

TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS
SHEETS and PILLOW CASES
BEDSPREADS, TOWELS
HANDKERCHIEFS, Etc.

Sale List on Request

WALPOLE BROS.
ESTABLISHED 1766
FIFTH AVE. at 35th ST., NEW YORK
Also at Boston London Dublin

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The Man's Shop

Express Elevators to Tenth Floor

Sale of Men's High Shoes at \$7.50

THIS special sale of men's high shoes declares a New Year's message of good will and economy to our patrons. The economy message is vital, and should induce prompt action—because the shoes are quoted at manufacturer's price, and in many cases below cost. Members of our regular stock, the shoes emphasize exceptional merit.

Tan calfskin high shoe—on a smart English last. Tan Scotchgrain blucher—heavy, substantial and comfortable.

Lord & Taylor

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FIFTH AVENUE

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Stern Brothers

WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenue) WEST 43d ST.

Substantial Savings In This Overcoat Sale

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Formerly Up To \$50

\$37.50

Usters, Ulsterettes, Chesterfields,
Semi-fitted Coats and Raglans—all
tailored by the Kirschbaum shops.

Group No. 2—Overcoats
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A choice variety of tartan-back
weaves, warmth - without - weight
fleeces, all styles including Raglans
—all Kirschbaum tailored.

Group No. 3—Overcoats
Formerly Up To \$75

\$57.50

Some of the finest garments that
have come from the Kirschbaum
shops this season. Superb fabrics
and workmanship.

Men's Section—Third Floor